

# BHOI KHASI COMPARED TO STANDARD KHASI

K. S. Nagaraja

*Retired (Deccan College & Post Graduate Research Institute)*

*ksnagaraja2006@gmail.com*

## Abstract

The paper briefly documents the Bhoi variety of Khasi, in comparison with the standard variety.

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## 1 Introduction

The Khasian languages form a branch of the Austroasiatic language family spoken mainly in the state of Meghalaya (India) by more than a million speakers according to the latest census reports. A variety of Khasi spoken around Cherrapunji in the southern part of the state has been used in schools, newspapers, literary activities, and so on, and has come to be regarded as the standard form of Khasi (SK). In this report, an attempt is made to compare SK with Bhoi Khasi (BK), which is spoken in the Nongpoh subdivision of the north-west of Meghalaya. The data on BK was collected from Mr. Shadap, of Maurong village of Nongpoh sub-division of East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya. Mr. Shadap aged 74 (in 1987) and was a collage graduate. He knew BK, SK and English. I am extremely grateful to him for providing information to me. Dr. S.R. Sharma, my colleague at Deccan College (Pune) also assisted me in data collection. I am very much thankful to him. Additionally, the analyses presented here have benefitted from input from Dr. Paul Sidwell and Dr. Hiram Ring, whose efforts also helped to make this presentation possible.

## 2 Phonology

The phonemes of SK are tabulated below. The IPA values given to the phonemes give an approximate indication of the phonetic value in most cases, the main discrepancy being that the vowels *e* and *o* are somewhat more open [ɛ~ɛ, ɔ~ɔ] than the phonemicization would indicate. A fuller description of the phonetics of SK vowels is found in Rabel (1961), and there is a recent discussion of phonotactics of Nagaraja (2014).

### Consonants: initials

<i>p</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>ʔ</i>
<i>p<sup>h</sup></i>	<i>t<sup>h</sup></i>	<i>k<sup>h</sup></i>	
<i>b</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>dʒ</i>	
<i>b<sup>h</sup></i>	<i>d<sup>h</sup></i>	<i>dʒ<sup>h</sup></i>	
<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>ɲ</i>	<i>ŋ</i>
<i>w</i>	<i>r, l</i>	<i>j</i>	
	<i>s</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>h</i>

### finals

<i>p</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>t̚</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>ʔ</i>
<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n̚</i>	<i>ŋ</i>	
<i>w</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>j̚</i>		

### Vowels

<i>i</i>	<i>ɪ</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>iː</i>	<i>uː</i>
<i>e</i>		<i>o</i>	<i>eː</i>	<i>oː</i>
	<i>a</i>		<i>aː</i>	

The sounds of BK do not show much variation from that of SK in terms of the overall inventory, although it should be noted that the transcription offered herre is a broad impressionistic one. An asymmetry is found here only in the lack of voiced velar stop. Also, BK has voiceless and voiced palatal affricates, both unaspirated and aspirated, unlike SK, which does not have voiceless affricates /tʃ, tʃʰ/. As far as the alveolar and dental stop series are concerned, voiced aspirated equivalents of these do not occur.

Regarding the alveolar stops, they tend to be apical in initial (pre-vocalic) positions and dental elsewhere. This distribution is highly tentative and needs further study. It might be noted that this study was highly restricted in nature, as it was based on a questionnaire and collected in the nineteen eighties.

Vowel sounds show broad similarity with that of SK. However, while SK has [i], BK seems to have [ə] in addition to [i], although the distribution need to be worked out. Vowel length is phonemic in SK, but it appears that it is not so in BK.

The major sound alternations observed between SK and BK are discussed below. The comparisons in the list below show the correspondences among palatals in syllable onsets.

	SK	BK	gloss
(a)	<i>ʃʔeŋ</i>	<i>tʃʔeŋ</i>	‘bone’
	<i>ʃʔjap</i>	<i>tʃʔjap</i>	‘sand’
	<i>ʃkor</i>	<i>tʃkur</i>	‘ear’
(b)	<i>ʃinraŋ</i>	<i>tʃʰinraŋ</i>	‘male’
	<i>ʃoŋ</i>	<i>tʃʰoŋ</i>	‘to stay’
	<i>ʃim</i>	<i>tʃʰim</i>	‘to take’
	<i>raʃi</i>	<i>rətʃʰi</i>	‘knife’
	<i>ʃim</i>	<i>tʃʰem</i>	‘negation marker’
(c)	<i>dʒew</i>	<i>tʃu</i>	‘sour’
	<i>dʒoŋ</i>	<i>tʃoŋ</i>	‘possessive morpheme’
	<i>dʒuŋ</i>	<i>tʃuŋ</i>	‘to urinate’
	<i>hadʒroŋ</i>	<i>hatʃroŋ/hatroŋ</i>	‘above’

The above are summarized as follows.

	SK	BK	Proto-Khasian
(a)	<i>ʃ</i>	<i>tʃ</i>	/_C[-son] < *ʃʔ
(b)	<i>ʃ</i>	<i>tʃʰ</i>	/_C[+son] < *ʃʰ
(c)	<i>dʒ</i>	<i>tʃ</i>	/_V, C[+son] < *dʒ

It is clear that these changes are regular developments of Proto-Khasian \*ʃʔ and \*dʒ, indicating a general devoicing in BK, with secondary aspiration before obstruents. The secondary aspiration can also be seen in the following example.

SK	BK	gloss
<i>kpoʔ</i>	<i>kʰpoʔ</i>	‘belly’

Among nasal codas there is apparent palatalization of \*ŋ in BK after historical front vowels, as in groups (a) and (b).

	SK	BK	gloss
(a)	<i>reŋ</i>	<i>reŋ</i>	‘horn’
	<i>jeŋ</i>	<i>jeŋ</i>	‘to stand’
	<i>dieŋ</i>	<i>diŋ</i>	‘tree’
	<i>diŋ</i>	<i>diŋ</i>	‘fire’
	<i>pirleŋ</i>	<i>pirleŋ</i>	‘egg’
(b)	<i>joŋ</i>	<i>joŋ</i>	‘black’
	<i>dʒroŋ</i>	<i>dʒroŋ</i>	‘black’
	<i>dʒirŋam</i>	<i>dʒirŋam</i>	‘green’

Another example of the tendency for nasal assimilation is the following item, in which \**b-* has nasalized before /n/ in BK.

SK	BK	gloss
<i>bnai</i>	<i>mnei</i>	‘moon’

It is evident that BK preserves the historical \**r* infix, which otherwise assimilates to following sonorants in SK, but which is preserved in BK, as in these examples.

SK	BK	gloss
<i>tilli</i>	<i>tirli</i>	‘non-human classifier’
<i>pillun</i>	<i>pirlun</i>	‘round’
<i>pilleŋ</i>	<i>pirleŋ</i>	‘egg’

There are also examples of BK lacking segments that are attested in SK.

	SK	BK	gloss
h : ø	<i>hinrei</i>	<i>inru</i>	‘six’
	<i>hinŋiu</i>	<i>inŋəu/inŋjəu</i>	‘seven’
-C : ø	<i>leʔt</i>	<i>lei</i>	‘to go’
	<i>ba:t</i>	<i>ba</i>	‘with’
iʔ : ij	<i>diʔ</i>	<i>dit / diʔf</i>	‘to drink’
	<i>tiʔ</i>	<i>tij</i>	‘to dig’

The equivalent of unstressed [i] of SK is [ə] in BK.

SK	BK	gloss
<i>pin</i>	<i>pən</i>	‘causative morpheme’
<i>kint<sup>h</sup>ei</i>	<i>kənt<sup>h</sup>ei</i>	‘woman’
<i>rindaŋ</i>	<i>rəndəŋ</i>	‘neck’
<i>t<sup>h</sup>immai</i>	<i>t<sup>h</sup>əmmai</i>	‘new’

SK orthographic /ie/ reflects a sound that varies from [e:] to [ie]. This is regularly [i] in BK.

SK	BK	gloss
<i>sdiəʔ</i>	<i>sdiʔ</i>	‘to fry’
<i>k<sup>h</sup>lieʔ</i>	<i>k<sup>h</sup>liʔ</i>	‘head’
<i>ktien</i>	<i>ktin</i>	‘mouth’
<i>miet</i>	<i>mit</i>	‘night’
<i>t<sup>h</sup>iet</i>	<i>t<sup>h</sup>it</i>	‘root’

SK orthographic /u/ reflects a sound that varies from [u:] to [o:] and is regularly [o] in BK.

SK	BK	gloss
<i>muhor</i>	<i>mohor</i>	‘seal’
<i>k<sup>h</sup>lur</i>	<i>k<sup>h</sup>lor</i>	‘star’
<i>k<sup>h</sup>un</i>	<i>k<sup>h</sup>on</i>	‘child’

Moreover, there are a couple of comparisons that indicate a correspondence between SK /o/ and BK [ə].

SK	BK	gloss
<i>suʔot</i>	<i>suʔət</i>	‘dysentery’
<i>oŋ</i>	<i>əŋ</i>	‘to say’

Finally, in this section, we highlight two odd examples of SK vowel sequences corresponding to BK [u].

SK	BK	gloss
<i>hinrei</i>	<i>inru</i>	‘six’
<i>brieu</i>	<i>bru</i>	‘human being’

BK also has various lexical items which are not found in SK. See the basic word list at the end of this paper.

### 3 Grammar

#### 3.1 Sentential word order

Standard Khasi (SK) has as its normal order Subject-Verb-Object (SVO)(SK1-5). However, BK normally has VSO order with a pronoun subject (BK1-2). With a noun subject, BK fronts the noun; if the verb is transitive, a subject agreement pronoun/classifier is placed after the verb- SnVSpO (BK3-4). Also, when both DO and IO are present, the first DO occurs followed by IO, as in (SK2: S-V-DO-IO) and in BK as well (BK2: V-S-DO-IO). With an infinitive construction in BK, the main subject occurs at the very end – VOS (BK5).

(SK1) *ka/ŋa la leʔt*  
she/I PT go

(BK1) *laʔ lei ka/ŋa*  
PT go she/I  
‘She/I went.’

(SK2) *u la aj ja ka kot ha ka*  
he PT give OBJ F. book to her

(BK2) *laʔ aj u ka kot ha ka*  
PT give he F. book to her  
‘He gave the book to her.’

(SK3) *u kseu u la beʔ ja u mjau*  
M. dog M.PRO PT chase OBJ M. cat

(BK3) *u ksau laʔ beʔ u ha ka mjaũ*  
M. dog PT chase M. OBJ F. cat  
‘The dog chased the cat.’

(SK4) *ka kint<sup>h</sup>ei ka la leʔt kloj-kloj*  
F. woman F. PT go quick-quick

(BK4) *kə kant<sup>h</sup>ei lei pan-ŋ<sup>h</sup>aʔ*  
F. woman go quickly  
‘The woman went quickly.’

(SK5) *u leʔt ban t<sup>h</sup>ied ja ka kot*  
he go to purchase OBJ F. book

(BK5) *lei t<sup>h</sup>iet kot u*  
go purchase book he  
‘Hto purchase a book.’

- (SK6) *u la wan fi-sien*  
 he PT come one-time  
 (BK6) *laʔ-wan u fi-sin*  
 PT-come he one-time  
 'He came once.'

### 3.2 Subject marking

In SK when a noun is used as a subject, it occurs at the beginning of the sentence and is followed immediately by its agreement marker before the verb. In BK, the subject agreement marker occurs regularly after the verb.

- (SK7) *ka kʰinnaʔ ka la wan minhinnin*  
 F. girl F. PT come yesterday  
 (BK7) *ka kʰannaʔ kintʰej laʔwən ka ʔinnin*  
 F. girl female PT-come F. yesterday  
 'The girl came yesterday.'  
 (SK8) *u kseu u la beʔ ja u mjau*  
 M. dog M. PT chase OBJ M. cat  
 (BK8) *u ksau laʔ beʔu ha ka mjaũ*  
 M. dog PT chase OBJ F. cat  
 'The dog chased the cat.'

### 3.3 Pronouns and possessives

The BK personal pronominal system is very similar to the one in the SK except that the 1st plural pronoun in BK has a different form /ŋi/, and it lacks a gender distinction in 2p. singular, which is found in SK.

#### Personal Pronouns

	Sing.	Pl.
1p	<i>ŋa</i>	<i>iʔ</i>
2 p	<i>me</i>	<i>pʰi</i>
3p.masc	<i>u</i>	<i>ki</i>
3p.fem	<i>ka</i>	

#### Demonstratives

	SK	BK
'proximate'	<i>kane</i>	<i>kəni</i>
'remote-invisible'	<i>ka-ta</i>	<i>kəta</i>
'remote-visible'	<i>ka-tai</i>	<i>kətei</i>
'remote-not far'	<i>ka-to</i>	<i>kətei hətəi</i>
'remote-up'	<i>ka-tei</i>	<i>kətei həfʀon</i>
'remote-down'	<i>ka-tʰie</i>	<i>kətu həpo</i>

The possessive marker in BK is co-, while in SK it is dʒon.

- (SK9) *u kʰu:n dʒon-ŋa*  
 M. child GEN-I  
 (BK9) *u kʰon ʔo-ŋa*  
 M. child GEN-I  
 'my son'  
 (SK10) *fakri dʒon-u*  
 servant GEN-he  
 (BK10) *u ʔʰakri ʔo-u(?)*  
 M. servant GEN-he  
 'his servant'

However, when the possessor is a noun, no possessive marker is used.

(SK11) *u tdoŋ-ksəu*

M. tail-dog

(BK11) *kə tdoŋ-ksou*

F. tail-dog

‘dog’s tail’ / ‘tail of dog’

(SK12) *ka sla-dieŋ*

F. leaf-tree

(BK12) *ka sla-diŋ*

F. leaf-tree

‘tree leaf’ / ‘leaf of tree’

The BK reflexive marker *ba-hi* is etymologically distinct from that of SK (*la ~ lade*).

(BK) *dət ba-hi ŋa*

beat self I

‘I beat myself.’

*ʃi ba-hi u*

see self he

‘He saw himself.’

*wən ba-hi ki*

come self they

‘They came by themselves.’

*wən ŋa laʔ ka bəs*

come I OBJ F. bus

‘I came by bus.’

*laʔ-beʔ ba-ki ha-ki brat*

PT-chase by-them OBJ-PL animal

‘The animal was chased by them.’

(SK) *ŋa foʔ ja-lade*

I beat OBJ-self

‘I beat myself.’

### 3.4 Noun class agreement markers

SK has the classifiers nouns *u* ‘masculine singular’, *ka* ‘feminine singular’; and *ki* ‘common plural’. These occur before all nouns as can be observed above and may stand alone as pronoun subjects before all verbs (e.g. SK11) or as a pronoun indirect object after *ha* ‘to’.

BK uses the same forms of classifiers but with non-identical class membership. BK also requires a classifier before nouns except before the object of a complex verb. With a fronted noun subject and a transitive verb, BK requires an agreeing pronoun subject after the verb. The pronoun indirect object may be used after *ha* ‘to’.

### 3.5 Interrogative time marking

In SK, time questions are indicated by prefixing *la-* ‘future’ or *min-* ‘past’ to *-no* ‘when’ (SK13 and SK14). It should be noted that *la-*, when not attached to *-no*, marks the ‘past’ tense. In BK, only *min-* is used with *-nō*.

(SK13) *la-no u-n wan*  
FUT-when he-FUT come

(BK13) *minnō ʃi wən u*  
when FUT come he  
‘When will he come?’

- (SK14) *min-no ka la wan*  
 PT-when she PT come  
 (BK14) *minnō la? wən ka*  
 when PT come she  
 'When did she come?'

### 3.6 Function markers

SK uses *ja* to mark direct objects, and *ha* to mark indirect objects. BK uses *ha* to mark the direct object of a simple transitive verb or the indirect object of a transitive verb. The direct object of a bi-transitive verb or of a complex verb is left unmarked.

SK uses *ja* to mark the direct object in a di-transitive sentence. BK leaves the direct object unmarked.

- (SK15) *u la aj ja ka kot ha ka*  
 he PT give OBJ F. book to she  
 (BK15) *la? aj u ka kot ha ka*  
 PT give he F. book to she  
 'He gave the book to her.'

In an interrogative construction questioning the direct object, SK prefixes *ja-* to the interrogative *-no*. BK just uses the question word *uie*.

- (SK16) *ja-no p<sup>hi</sup> la k<sup>hot</sup>*  
 OBJ-INT you PT call  
 (BK16) *uje/uije k<sup>ut</sup> p<sup>hi</sup>*  
 who call you  
 'who did you call?'

In a causative sentence, SK marks both the intermediate agent and the direct object with *ja*. BK leaves the intermediate agent unmarked and marks the direct object with *ha*. Apparently, animate nouns take *ha*, the object marker, while other nouns do not.

In SK, *ha* is an indirect object marker. In BK, it functions as an indirect object marker in a di-transitive sentence, as the marker of direct object in a causative sentence, or as a locative preposition.

- (SK17) *u s<sup>iem</sup> u la p<sup>a?</sup> ja u sakri ban k<sup>hot</sup> ja ka*  
 M. king M. PT send OBJ M. servant INF send OBJ she  
 (BK17) *u s<sup>em</sup> p<sup>a?</sup>k<sup>ut</sup> u ka ha u sakri*  
 M. king send-call(PT) M. she OBJ M. servant  
 'The king sent a servant to call her.'

### 3.7 Verb constructions

Both SK and BK have three tense distinctions: present, past and future. However, their placement in the verbal complex differs.

- present tense: unmarked in both
- past tense: *la* in SK, placed before the verb; *la?* in BK, also placed before the verb
- future tense: in SK, placed before the verb; and *ci* in BK, placed before the verb

One interesting difference in regard to the future the marker is that the future marker generally fuses with with the pronominal element in SK while such fusing does not take place in BK.

- (SK18) *ŋa-n le<sup>t</sup>*  
 I-FUT go  
 (BK18) *ŋi lei ŋa*  
 FUT go I  
 'I will go.'

The present continuous *daŋ* in Khasi is placed before the verb, while the form *naŋ* in BK, also placed before the verb.

- (SK19) *ŋa daŋ le't*  
I CONT go  
(BK19) *naŋ lei ŋa*  
CONT go I  
'I am going.'

Note also that while BK infinitives are unmarked, SK marks infinitive verbs with *ban*, see examples below at §SK/BK20, S/BLK21, SK/BK22, etc.

### 3.8 Word formation

Here only one feature will be mentioned. BK is very similar to SK in this aspect of word formation. However, it appears that BK prefers vowel insertion to avoid consonant clusters; compare the following:

- |     |                                |   |                                  |
|-----|--------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| BK: | <i>ʃʰoŋ</i> 'to dwell'         | > | <i>ʃʰinoŋ</i> 'village'          |
| SK: | <i>ʃoŋ</i> 'to dwell, live'    | > | <i>ʃnoŋ</i> 'village', dwelling' |
| SK: | <i>sa:r</i> 'to sweep'         | > | <i>sinsa:r</i> 'a broom'         |
| BK: | <i>siŋaʔ</i> 'to sweep, clean' | > | <i>u siŋaʔ</i> 'a broom';        |

Comparative and superlative forms are obtained as follows.

BK and SK.: 'good': *b<sup>h</sup>a*, 'better': *k<sup>h</sup>am-b<sup>h</sup>a*, 'best': *b<sup>h</sup>a-tam*

With another adjective, 'bad', the formation is somewhat different.

- (22) BK: 'bad': *hoi-re*, 'worse': *b<sup>h</sup>a-k<sup>h</sup>am-sneo*, and 'worst': *ba-hoi be-re-re*  
SK. forms are: *sniew* bad': *k<sup>h</sup>am-sniew* 'worse': *sinew-tam* 'worst'

### 3.9 Causative constructions

SK forms a causative construction by attaching a causative prefix *pin-* to the verb 'to be', and putting an infinitive marker before the main verb, with the sentence thus having the form *causer-causative verb-object-actor-infinitive verb*. BK, on the other hand, simply attaches the causative prefix to the main verb, giving a sentence form *causative verb-causer-actor*, using no verb 'to be', object marker, or infinitive marker. Note that SK marks the 'actor' here as the first object, while BK does not put a marker on the actor.

- (SK20) *ŋa pin-loŋ ja u ban bam*  
I CAUS-be OBJ he INF eat  
(BK20) *pan-bam ŋa u*  
CAUS-eat I M.  
'I made him eat.'
- (SK21) *ki pin-loŋ ja u ban sŋgap*  
they CAUS-be OBJ M. INF hear  
(BK21) *pan-sŋap ki u*  
CAUS-hear they he  
'They made him hear.'
- (SK22) *p<sup>h</sup>i pin-loŋ ja u ban trej*  
you(sg.) CAUS-be OBJ he INF. work  
'You made him work.'  
(BK22) *pan-trej p<sup>h</sup>i ka*  
CAUS-work you(sg) her  
'You made her work.'



- (SK23) *ka pin-loŋ ja u ban t<sup>h</sup>ia?*  
 she CAUS-be OBJ M. INF sleep  
 'She made him sleep.'
- (BK23) *pan-dejt ŋa u*  
 CAUS-drink I him  
 'I made him drink.'

### 3.10 Negation

In SK, the negative markers are preverbal *im*-/ *m* and the past tense negation word *k<sup>h</sup>lem*. In the past tense, the preverbal particle *ŋim* is also used. In BK, the negative marker is post-verbal *re*, and a pre-verbal particle *ŋ<sup>h</sup>em* is used in the past tense with *re*.

- (SK24) *u k<sup>h</sup>inna? u-m ba:m*  
 M. boy M.-NEG eat  
 (BK24) *u k<sup>h</sup>anna? bam re u*  
 M. boy eat NEG M.  
 'The boy does not eat.'

- (SK255) *ka k<sup>h</sup>inna? ka-n im trej ja ka kam*  
 F. girl F.-FUT NEG work OBJ F. work  
 (BK25) *kə k<sup>h</sup>anna? ei ka re ka ba trei*  
 F. girl F. NEG F. NOM work  
 'The girl does not do the work.'

- (SK26) *ka/ŋa ŋim la lei't*  
 she/I NEG PT go  
 (BK26) *ŋ<sup>h</sup>em lei re ka/ŋa*  
 NEG-PT go NEG she/I  
 'She/I did not go.'

- (BK) *ŋi-sin dei-re sin ba-ŋu dei-re ba-ŋa ŋi lei re u*  
 one-time or-NEG time NOM-he or-NEG NOM-I one go NEG he  
 'once or twice' 'He but not I.' 'He is not going.'

#### 4 Vocabulary

As far as vocabulary is concerned, there is not much of difference between them, as can be observed below.

	Gloss	SK	BK
1	all	<i>ro?</i>	<i>baro?</i>
2	and	<i>bad</i>	<i>bə</i>
3	animal	<i>mrād</i>	<i>baki, brat</i> <i>?</i>
4	ashes	<i>dpei</i>	<i>dpei</i>
5	at	<i>ha</i>	<i>ha</i>
6	bad	<i>snieu</i>	<i>hoi-re</i>
7	bark	<i>sneṑ</i>	<i>sneṑdiṑ</i>
8	because	<i>namar</i>	<i>namar</i>
9	belly	<i>kpo?</i>	<i>k<sup>h</sup>po?</i>
10	big	<i>he?</i>	<i>he?</i>
11	bird	<i>sim</i>	<i>ksim</i>
12	bite	<i>da't</i>	<i>da't</i>
13	black	<i>joṑ</i>	<i>joṑ</i>
14	blood	<i>snam</i>	<i>snam</i>
15	bone	<i>fṑeṑ</i>	<i>fṑiṑ</i>
16	breast	<i>fadem</i>	<i>fədəm</i>
17	burn	<i>t<sup>h</sup>aṑ</i>	<i>ṑiṑ</i>
18	child	<i>k<sup>h</sup>un</i>	<i>k<sup>h</sup>on</i>
19	cloud	<i>lṑo?</i>	<i>lo?o</i>
20	cold	<i>k<sup>h</sup>riat</i>	<i>tiṑgam</i>
21	come	<i>wan</i>	<i>wən</i>
22	count	<i>njau</i>	<i>njeũ</i>
23	day	<i>sṑgi</i>	<i>sṑgi</i>
24	die	<i>jap</i>	<i>jəṑ</i>
25	dig	<i>ti?</i>	<i>tic</i>
26	dog	<i>kseu</i>	<i>ksəu</i>
27	drink	<i>di?</i>	<i>dic</i>
28	dry	<i>rk<sup>h</sup>iaṑ</i>	<i>tirk<sup>h</sup>u</i>
29	ear	<i>ṑkor</i>	<i>dṑkur</i>
30	earth	<i>k<sup>h</sup>indeu</i>	<i>pirt<sup>h</sup>əi</i>
31	eat	<i>ba:m</i>	<i>bam</i>
32	egg	<i>pilleṑ</i>	<i>pirləṑ</i>
33	eye	<i>k<sup>h</sup>mat</i>	<i>k<sup>h</sup>mət</i>
34	fat (adj.)	<i>sṑgaid</i>	<i>sṑa:t</i>
35	feather	<i>sner</i>	<i>sner</i>
36	fire	<i>diṑ</i>	<i>diṑ</i>
37	fish	<i>do?k<sup>h</sup>a</i>	<i>do?k<sup>h</sup>a</i>
38	five	<i>san</i>	<i>sən</i>
39	foot	<i>kḍat</i>	<i>kḍət</i>
40	four	<i>sau</i>	<i>sa:v</i>
41	give	<i>ai</i>	<i>ai</i>
42	good	<i>b<sup>h</sup>a</i>	<i>bəb<sup>h</sup>a</i>
43	grass	<i>p<sup>h</sup>laṑ</i>	<i>dṑirṑəm</i>
44	hair	<i>sñiu?</i>	<i>sneo?</i>
45	hand	<i>kṑi</i>	<i>kṑi</i>
46	he	<i>u</i>	<i>u</i>
47	head	<i>k<sup>h</sup>lie?</i>	<i>k<sup>h</sup>li?</i>

48	hear	<i>sṑgap</i>	<i>sṑəṑ</i>
49	heart	<i>klongsnam</i>	<i>do?nod</i>
50	heavy	<i>he?</i>	<i>k<sup>h</sup>ija</i>
52	I	<i>ṑga</i>	<i>ṑa</i>
52	in	<i>ha</i>	<i>ha</i>
53	kill	<i>pinjap</i>	<i>pənjəṑ</i>
54	know	<i>tip</i>	<i>tip</i>
55	leaf	<i>sla</i>	<i>sla</i>
56	lie, cheat	<i>t<sup>h</sup>ok</i>	<i>t<sup>h</sup>ək</i>
57	live	<i>im</i>	<i>f<sup>h</sup>oṑ</i>
58	liver	<i>do?nud</i>	<i>t<sup>h</sup>əru</i>
59	long	<i>dṑroṑ</i>	<i>dṑroṑ</i>
60	louse	<i>ksi/</i> <i>dṑinreip</i>	<i>ksi</i>
61	man-male	<i>fṑnraṑ</i>	<i>fṑnraṑ</i>
62	many	<i>bun</i>	<i>fṑ bəṑ</i>
63	meat-flesh	<i>do?</i>	<i>ka do?</i>
64	mountain	<i>lum</i>	<i>u ləm</i>
65	mouth	<i>fṑntur</i>	<i>k<sup>h</sup>tin</i>
66	name	<i>kṑrteṑ</i>	<i>pərtit</i>
67	near	<i>jan</i>	<i>haṑfan</i>
68	neck	<i>rindaṑ</i>	<i>rəndəṑ</i>
69	new	<i>t<sup>h</sup>immai</i>	<i>t<sup>h</sup>əmmai</i>
70	night	<i>miet</i>	<i>müt</i>
71	nose	<i>k<sup>h</sup>mut</i>	<i>k<sup>h</sup>mut</i>
72	not	<i>im</i>	<i>ṑəm</i>
73	one	<i>uwei</i>	<i>woi</i>
74	person	<i>brieu</i>	<i>bru</i>
75	rain	<i>slap</i>	<i>sləṑ</i>
76	red	<i>sau</i>	<i>sau</i>
77	road	<i>linti</i>	<i>luti</i>
78	root	<i>tiṑrai</i>	<i>t<sup>h</sup>it</i>
79	rub	<i>kṑrfut</i>	<i>kərk<sup>h</sup>ut</i>
80	see	<i>jo?i</i>	<i>fṑi?</i>
81	seed	<i>simbai</i>	<i>səmbai</i>
82	sit	<i>foṑ</i>	<i>f<sup>h</sup>oṑ</i>
83	skin	<i>snieṑdo?</i>	<i>sne?</i>
84	sleep	<i>t<sup>h</sup>ia?</i>	<i>t<sup>h</sup>ia?</i>
85	small	<i>rit</i>	<i>bə-rit</i>
86	smoke	<i>tdem</i>	<i>tdem</i>
87	stand	<i>ieṑ</i>	<i>jəṑ</i>
88	star	<i>k<sup>h</sup>lur</i>	<i>k<sup>h</sup>lor</i>
89	stick	<i>dieṑ</i>	<i>diṑ</i>
90	stone	<i>mau</i>	<i>mau</i>
91	sun	<i>sṑgi</i>	<i>sṑi</i>
92	swim	<i>dṑṑgi</i>	<i>f<sup>h</sup>əmpa?</i>
93	tail	<i>tdoṑ</i>	<i>tdoṑ</i>
94	that	<i>-ta/-tei</i>	<i>kə-tu</i>
95	this	<i>-ne</i>	<i>kə-ni</i>

96	thou	<i>me/p<sup>h</sup>a</i>	<i>me/p<sup>h</sup>a</i>
97	three	<i>lai</i>	<i>lai</i>
98	tongue	<i>t<sup>h</sup>illiedʒ</i>	<i>t<sup>h</sup>ərleɪt</i>
99	tooth	<i>bniat</i>	<i>dumɪn</i>
100	tree	<i>dien</i>	<i>dɪn</i>
101	two	<i>a:r</i>	<i>ar</i>
102	walk	<i>ja:t</i>	<i>lei</i>
103	warm	<i>sʔa:t</i>	<i>saʔit</i>
104	water	<i>um</i>	<i>um</i>
105	we	<i>ŋgi</i>	<i>iʔ</i>

106	what	<i>-ei</i>	<i>kə-je</i>
107	when	<i>lano</i>	<i>mi/ən-no</i>
108	white	<i>lieʔ</i>	<i>liʔ</i>
109	who	<i>-no</i>	<i>uie</i>
110	with	<i>bad</i>	<i>ba</i>
111	woman	<i>kɪnt<sup>h</sup>ei</i>	<i>kənt<sup>h</sup>ei</i>
112	woods/forest	<i>k<sup>h</sup>lau</i>	<i>k<sup>h</sup>lav</i>
113	ye > you (pl.)	<i>p<sup>h</sup>i</i>	<i>p<sup>h</sup>i</i>
114	yellow	<i>stem</i>	<i>stem</i>

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